REACHES THE HOMES.

The Star's Many Features Attract All

Readers. Any interest manifested in advertising as it appears in the papers of Washington. and particularly in The Star, is stimulated by two conspicuous features that are not always allied-that is, quantity and quality. Unusual conditions contribute to the one, while the latter is due to the subsequent effects of a unique idea originated by a Washington newspaper man and developed to the fullest extent in this city.

In 1901 Mr. Frank B. Noyes, then business manager of Tle Star, conceived the idea of organizing a bureau for the purpose of writing and placing advertising for local merchants. In honor of the pa-per, the originator named the bureau The Star Ad-Writing Bureau, and the



Louis P. Darrell.

young men employed rapidly developed the art of writing convincing and attractive advertising matter. The bureau is now styled the L. P. Darrell Advertising Agency and Writing Bureau and controls the advertising of not less than eighty local concerns, embracing clmost every line of business in Washington. The bureau is a con-Nenience to the modest merchant, who ber of both large and small announcements.

in one instance that I recall, merchandise aggregating \$800 in value was sold through a small card which cost but \$1.20. Many other instances can be cited of The Star's 'pulling power,' but it is hardly necessary to dwell further on facts which are so wel known to the business men of Washington



Clarence C. Archibald.

by whom The Star has always been considered a most satisfactory advertising

"The Star is to be commended for the encouragement it has always given to the ad ve disement writer-and it was at its suggestion that the L. P. Darrell Advertising Agency and Writing Bureau was establish ed in 1901. Eighty of the leading mer-chants of the city now avail themselves of the services of this bureau, with the result that the majority of the advertisements in The Star are more attractively written and displayed, and consequently more productive of returns, than those which appear in any daily paper in America."

COVERS WHOLE FIELD.

A Great Many Advertisers Use Only The Star.

"In no other city in the country, save a Mr. Robert W. Cox of the Darrell Adver- write the editorials and prepare the copy tising Bureau.

"In the exception noted the volume of advertising is due to the size of a few individual advertisements, while in The Star it is the aggregate of a phenomenal num-



STEREOTYPING IN THE PRESS ROOM.

thereby secures the services of expert advertising men at a moderate price, and it is lso a source of economy to many of the largest mercantile concerns, which avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain pro-ficient advertising service at a fraction of what it would cost to have an advertising man on the premises. In this way the chentele of the bureau includes advertisers whose daily announcements range in size from six lines (less than half an inch) to whole pages.

Mr. Louis P. Darrell of the firm pre viously mentioned, in speaking of The Star as an advertising medium, said:

"The daily increase in advertising in The Star during the past twelve months has ranged from 18 to 25 per cent. And that serves to illustrate what merchants think of The Star as an advertising medium. It is a paper that they can always count on for results—it is a paper they know will absolutely cover the local field, because it is a verified fact that The Star goes to far more than a majority of the homes in

The Star is primarily a home paper. is the paper that interests the head of the family because of its exhaustive treatment of financial, business and general news matter. It appeals to the women through its fashion, society, household and shopping features; even the children's whims are catered to, and the young men interested in sports look to The Star for complete data along that line. No matter what you wish to advertise the readers of The Star are the readers you desire to reach.

"The Saturday Star has grown wonder-

fully in matter and popularity during the past few years and now ranks side by side with any Sunday newspaper published. It is a symposium of news and magazine matter to appeal to the tastes of all ages and all classes. It is an advertising medium, too, of no mean value, as to which almost every local merchant will testify.

"It would be difficult to cite all of the in stances where advertising in The Star pays; it would be more difficult star to recall one instance when it failed to be productive of some good. And this reminds me of one peculiar feature of advertising in The Star osition is not an essential factor. An advertisement may appear on any page in any part of the paper and bring returns to the adventiser. I do not know of one local merchant whose contract for advertising space calls for a permanent position—when almost every other newspaper I have knowledge of makes such contracts by the

"The history of The Star, if written, would be a repetition of successes. One success has led to another—one improvement to still greater improvements. And it has all been brought about through the reliability, steadfastness and progressivehess of the management and the clean, wholesome, clear-cut and absolutely trustworthy news-gathering and news-dispensing powers of the most notable newspaper en-terprise of the age."

BRING QUICK RETURNS.

Small Ads. Produce Gratifying Results.

Mr. Clarence C. Archibald of the L. P. Darrell Advertising Agency and Ad.-Writing Bureau speaks in the following terms of The Star as a newspaper and advertising medium:

"The Washington Evening Star is one of the best printed and cleanest-looking papers in America. The type stands out clearly, and the illustrations, both in the news and advertising columns, are brought out distinctly, even to the smallest details. The effectiveness of any paper as an advertising medium is greatly enhanced by typographical excellence—and in this respect The Star leaves nothing to be desired. "In an experience covering more than ten years in the Washington field I have had ample opportunity to test The Star for all classes of merchandise, and I have yet to find a business that cannot be greatly benefited by advertising in its columns. For direct results The Star would seem to be the advertising medium par ex-

seem to be the advertising medium par ex-cellence. The paper is issued in the after-noon about 3:30 o'clock, and it is not unusual for merchants to have calls for goods ad-vertised before 4 o'clock, or within half an

"Right here it is appropriate to state that The Star's attitude to the modest adver-The Star's attitude to the modest advertiser is unique in that the users of permanent small space may advertise consecutively for a period of three months as cheaply as the advertisers who vary the size of their big announcements according

to the requirements of their business. "Washington is the single city in the Union that advertisers can successfully cover with an appropriation for a single paper, and that paper is The Star. My



Robert W. Cox.

experience has been that a large percentage of local advertisers use The clusively with the most profitable and

gratifying results. "It is easy to trace the success of The Star. Its management is conducive to suc-cess, its appearance is conducive to suc-cess, and being one of the greatest news-paper successes in the country it is an inspiration and source of success to all who participate in its success.

"The Star has come to be a habit in Washington—a habit with the reader who looks for it every afternoon, and a habit with the merchant who seeks advancement for his business through advertising in its clean, typographically attractive columns every day.

One Mode of Fighting Lockjaw. From the New York Tribune.

Only partial success has attended the use of the antitoxin for treating lockjaw. Where there is reason to anticipate an attack, this serum can be used advantageous-

ly as a preventive. But its curative value, after the disease manifests itself, is not uniform. Sometimes it does good and sometimes it seems to be without effect. On the whole, while reluctant to abandon it al-

well as could be desired.

Attention has accordingly been directed by the medical press of late to a system of dealing with tetanus suggested by Prof.

Baccelli of Rome. He resorts to injections of carbolic acid, which is one of the most powerful antiseptic agents known. The idea of introducing germicides into the blood to fight various bacterial diseases—tuberculosis, for instance—is an old one. Car-bolic acid has been a favorite resource in such experiments also. However, its application to tetanus is comparatively new. Though the scheme was proposed several years ago, the profession has given the preference to the scrum treatment. Now, however, the Baccelli method is coming to the front again. Italian surgeons are enthusiastic over its effects. Prof. Babes, Bucharest, who may possibly be less prejudiced than Baccelli's fellow countrymen, recommends its use when scrum is not obtainable. tainable.

THE INSIDE WORKINGS

come laws. How the News of the Day is

UBIQUITOUS REPORTERS

Hunted and Published.

DIVISION OF THE WORK AMONG THE FORCE.

In the Early Days When One or Two Men Performed All Tasks.

By Franklin T. Howe.

The inside work of a newspaper may be divided into three parts-that which refers to the mechanical facilities, that which pertains to the circulation and its business relations and its news. The mechanical facilities of a newspaper have undergone a great deal of change and improvement from the time The Star was first started, when all the type was set by

hand and when the

paper was printed on a double-cylinder press, with two feeders and a pressman. Now the composition is almost entirely by linotype machine and the printing is done by four massive web perfecting presses, each one of which prints many thousand an hour. The circulation is a com-

plete department by itself, and its business office requires the constant attention of a

very large force. It is the news, its collection, its preparation for the composing room and its arsingle exception, is advertising centered rangement that I shall particularly deal so extensively in one newspaper as it is with. Fifty years ago it required but two in The Washington Evening Star," said or three men to secure the news, edit it, for type. Now it requires the force of thirty men, with the assistance of the Associated Press and special correspondence from the principal cities of the country, to furnish the paper with each day's news. This growth of the news service has been gradual but always certain. The newspaper of today is a complete photograph of the happenings and incidents throughout the entire world. A half a century ago a newspaper could only give some of the happenings of the locality in which it was printed and a brief account of that which transpired in its immediate vicinity. The telegraph was then in its infancy, and but few wires were strung over which the electric fluid could pass. Even had there been a desire for the extensive employment of this vehicle for the transmission of news, it could only have been used to a limited ex-

> The Reporter. The primary newsgatherer is a reporter, and this unit of the newspaper world has greatly changed in character and the stand events as they happen, and to state In former days it was considered that a the reporter of today cannot have too much

education and cannot be too well read. play in his reportorial duties. I know in my own reporting days the fact that I had me many a time in cases of murder, accisons brought up before the court. The fact that a reporter has had a college education will aid him greatly in his work, because it enables him to express himself more clearly and in better English than would otherwise be possible.

In the Early Days.

In the early days of The Star one man used to come down to a little room which he occupied in the building on the other side of the avenue, take his scissors, go through the exchanges and make such clippings as were desired for that day's paper; then go up to the White House, the War and Navy Departments and the treasury, gleaning from them such news as was obtainable; stop at the office and leave his copy, and then, when Congress was in session, get up to the Capitol by about halfpast 12 o'clock, and send from there such matter as was of particular interest to Washington readers, as late as he could get anything in for that issue. The reporting of congressional proceedings was not in any degree what it is now, and, in fact, no paper in this country could have undertaken to print anywhere near as full and complete a record of what was done in a single day as is now found in any issue of The Star during the congressional season.

There was an attempt, made first in the fall of 1865, by Mr. Frank Richardson and Mr. George W. Adams, to give the Washington and Baltimore papers a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, particularly in reference to the states of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia. They reported the proceedings on this line for one year, sending manifold copies to the papers of the two cities. At the commencement of Congress in 1866 Mr. Adams dropped out of the firm and Mr. Richardson associated with himself Mr. Oscar K. Harris and continued the work which had been begun the year previous. They continued their bureau for about ten years, or until 1876, when about that time the Associated Press had developed its work to greater efficiency, as compared with its previous condensed reports, and since then the main report has been from the Associated Press, supplemented, of course, by special report-

In those early days the Associated Press was not in any sense of the word the extensive organization that it has since become. It was primarily for furnishing the news to the great New York papers, and together, experts recognize the fact that it paid very little attention to the legisla-this particular antitoxin does not work as tive news affecting other parts of the counit paid very little attention to the legisla. try. Its development, however, has been' steady, so now it is the most extensive news purveyor in the world. To show the difference in the attention to congressional news now, it may be stated that The Star has three of its men, skilled and competent, constantly in the galleries of the House and Senate during the session of Congress.

A Broadened News Field.

Formerly the reporter did all sorts of work, from police work up to political conventions. Now there are specialties in reporting, the same as there are specialties in every other profession. The highest type of a reporter on a metropolitan newspaper vertised before 4 o'clock, or within half an hour after publication.

"Gratifying returns are invariably received from the smallest ads, in The Star—and the smallest ads, in Th

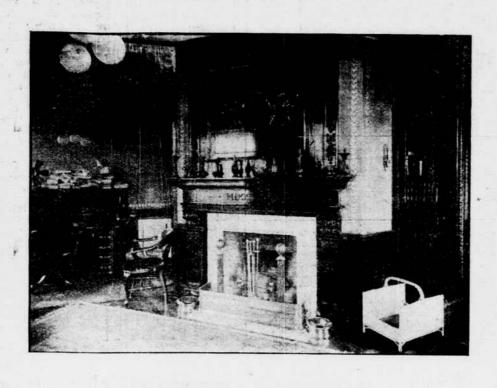
that he can predict with reasonable accu-racy what bills of interest to the locality racing and yachting. The news in regard to which his paper represents are liable to be-

The news field in this city has so broadit is necessary to divide the work into departments. The governmental news, outside of Congress, keeps the constant attention of three men. One takes in the White House, Treasury Department and the Department of Justice; another takes in what are called the uptown departments, which includes the State, War and Navy Department; another has as his assignment the downtown departments, which include the Post Office Department and the Interior Department and its subordinate bureaus, such as the general land ofnce, the Indian commission, the pension office, the patent office looked after by another man.

with legislation and the trend of affairs clude base ball, golf, bowling, roque, ping- clated Press and such special dispatches as times, in regard to special events, such as ened in the last quarter of a century that international yacht race or a big suburban handicap horse race, the story will be prominently displayed on the first page. It can readily be seen how varied and comprehensive must be the knowledge of a sporting reporter of a modern newspaper to cover intelligently the different class of sports that will come within his range.

Handling the News.

Coming now to what is strictly called the editorial end of a newspaper, brings back to memory the time when one man used to handle all the copy, both local and telegraphic, that went into The Star, condensand the census office. The Agricultural De- ing each item, if necessary; head it properly partment and Smithsonian Institution are and prepare it for the printer. He it was who, at the close of the afternoon, went up In the old days one man could do all the to the composing room, and if there was a police news and the courts, as well as look press of matter, decided what should be after the affairs of the municipal govern- used and what should be left out. Now



OFFICE OF THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

attempts before they succeeded in getting rate. the item they were after. Sometimes a young reporter on a newspaper would be dehis best efforts to accomplish the work. I the average man knows no more about will not at some time or other come into about Choctaw, but we discovered that he used to take his elder sister into his confidence and that she was the responsible dent or inquiries into the sanity of per- in after a reception or a dance. This work,

ment. Now it requires the entire time of a there are, in addition to the editorial deman at the District building, another at the partment proper, a managing editor, a city city hall, another at the Police Court and editor, who has an assistant; a news editor, still another at the police headquarters. The who has an assistant, and a telegraphic Interest in financial affairs and real estate editor. All these gentlemen find their time matters has become so great that it re- entirely occupied from their entrance into quires one man to devote his time to that their office in the morning until the paper is issued each day. The men who edit the There is a class of work that when The copy are compelled to have good discrimina-Star was founded was entirely unknown, tion as to news, to be thoroughly competent and it has now developed into a field that | grammarians, so that if there is any fault is a specialty, and it affords women a in the English of the copy they can readchance to make newspaper connections, for | ily rectify it, and also to be able to write they are the ones most fitted to do what is the different head lines according to the known as society work. When social hap- style of the paper. They must work rapidpenings first begun to be chronicled in the ly, too, for there is no idle time on an afterpublic prints, it was called jenkinizing, and noon paper, and their judgment of the young men about town were sent to do the value of a piece of news and the space it work, often being compelled to make many should occupy must be quick and accu-

There is another class of work which in the old days occupied very little time and tailed to do this sort of work, but they al- simply used as an adjunct to other and ways tried to avoid it if possible, because what was then considered much more imit was hardly a recognized part of a re- portant work, and that is the examination method of his work during the last half porter's duty, although when a reporter is and clipping from the exchanges which century. The requisites of a good reporter given an assignment, no matter how diffi- daily come in the office of a newspaper. The are that he shall be able to see and under- cult the task may be, it is his duty to use exchange editor is now one of the most mportant persons of the editorial force. them accurately in good, readable English. remember a young man who had just begun He must carefully go through some 300 newspaper work, and he was very anxious or 400 papers daily, clip from them such boy must first be a printer's devil, then to take all the assignments for dinners, articles as are needed for editorial combecome a typesetter and then graduate dances and social functions, because he ment, such as furnish suggestions for news into a reporter. In fact, the late Horace was pretty well acquainted in society at stories, and be always ready with a large Greeley said that the best reporter was that time. These assignments were given supply of well-selected miscellany, to be one who had slept on newspapers and ate him, and he made a very good record as a used whenever the ordinary copy shall run ink. While his definition may have been society reporter, even to the descriptions of short. It would seem to the uninitiated a considered fairly correct fifty years ago, the ladies' attire, and the rest of us on the physical impossibility for any one man to paper used to wonder how he did it, because perform all this labor in a single day, because each day brings its own batch of There is hardly a phase of knowledge that | technical dressmaker's terms than he does | exchanges and those of today should be cleared up before a fresh arrival. But one doing exchange work very soon discovers the list comprises all the publications of what papers are of the most value to him studied medicine was of decided value to party for the minute and accurate descrip- and learns to know just where to look for tion of ladies' dresses which he would turn | the things he desires to clip. This knowl-

pong, tennis, etc., to say nothing of boating, may come from the special correspondents these various sports usually occupies at He has no idle time, for he is completely ocleast a page in the newspaper, and some- cupied from the moment he comes into the office in the morning until the paper is out The Local Department.

The city editor, who fills one of the most responsible positions on a newspaper, has charge of all local news matters, and by him the reporters are assigned to their respective daily tasks. Some of the men, of course, have their regular departments, and TWO KINDS OF TRIALS unless something special is about to occur in those departments he makes no special assignment for them, but he covers the entire city and is responsible for all the happenings of a local nature. Sometimes in a big event, such as a large fire, or an extensive accident involving injury or loss of life to many persons, he assigns other reporters to assist the one in whose province such an occurrence takes place, and so the work is divided, each reporter taking a particular phase of it, so that the entire story can be quickly written and promptly prepared for the compositors. There is a standing rule, however, that the first man on the scene of a great disaster shall not attempt to secure any of the details, but get the bulletin to The Star office, leaving the particulars to others who arrive later. Some afternoon papers do not attempt to report night meetings, but The Star always prefers to have its own story of a meeting at night, and so the reporters are required to report to the city editor for assignments every afternoon after the paper is out before going to their with local people. The wider his acquaintance is the more readily will be receive advance information of that which is to happen or prompt news of that which has happened. This wide acquaintance is valuable to every man upon a newspaper, because he should be always alive to the possibilities of news, and even if he cannot get the item the information to the office. Attention to Local Matters. It is this close attention to local news and

that which is particularly of interest to the city of Washington and the District of Columbia that has given The Star such a high standing in the community. While no other department of the paper is neglected, this local news is of the first importance, and people have learned to regard its publication of local news and its comments upon local interests as of the highest value. This gress providing for the organization of the policy of attention to the local affairs was inaugurated on The Star from the very first. Mr. Tate, the first owner, made that his chief object, and when Mr. Wallach purchased the paper from Mr. Tate he continued the same policy as to local affairs. The present owners, who purchased The Star from Mr. Wallach in 1867, adopted the same policy, and have amplified the attention to local matters as the city has grown and the field has broadened.

When The Star was started it was a little four-page paper of small dimensions. and now it has grown so that it very frequently has daily issues of twenty pages, and its regular Saturday issue comprises thirty-two pages. Each page is more than twice as large as the original issue, and each column on a page takes about 1,800 words. Its big Saturday issue includes a look for new quarters, and the present supplement of miscellaneous matter, which building, located at the northeast corner of requires the attention of an editor, who is 6th and D streets northwest, was purchased known as the editor of the supplement, to for \$20,000. The building had been occupied prepare and supervise. To him goes all as a church, and it was necessary to make the matter that is sent in from outside con- extensive repairs before court could be held tributors, whether individual or syndicate, there. After the alterations had been con and he directs what articles shall be used property owners in the vicinity protested and returns such as are unavailable. This age requires discriminating judgment and the Police Court, claiming that their property knowledge of what is best adapted to the clientele of The Star.

Fifty years is a long life for any paper in Washington, as Washington has been known as the graveyard of newspapers. When The Star reached its twenty-fifth anniversary it published a list of newspapers that had been buried in Washington up to that time. It occupied over a column and the list was by no means complete. Following is a list of newspapers whose demise has taken place since the first issue of The Star. It is not by any means certain that Washington which have given up the ghost since December 16, 1852, but it is large enough to show how many have been unedge and experience simplify his work able to continue an existence that was probhowever, gradually drifted into the hands very materially, but it is none the less a ably started under favorable circumstances:

IN THE POLICE COURT

Where Petty Offenders and Disorderlies Are Punished.

VIOLATORS OF UNITED STATES AND DISTRICT LAWS.

Changes Since the Court Was Organized Over Thirty Years

Ago.

By Frank Godden.

There has been but little change in the method of trying cases in the Police Court since it was first organized in 1870, until the present time, and cases are disposed of now as they were then, fines being imposed upon conviction with sentences in the jaff or workhouse in default of payment.

The Police Court was created by an act of Congress approved June 17, 1870, with an amendment, approved the following month, that the first session should be held homes. It will be seen that a city editor must have a thorough knowledge of the local field, and must be well acquainted with local records. The wider his acquainted B. Snell, who had been appointed by President Grant several days previous for a term of six years, presided over the first ses-sion of the court, which was held in a room on the second floor of the Kimmel House, which occupied part of the site on which the Havenner Baking Company is located on the south side of C street be-tween 4½ and 6th streets northwest. The prisoners were taken from the several staof news, and even if he cannot get the item himself, it is his duty to immediately report hicle known as the "Black Maria," and were confined in a dock located on one side of the court room, where they remained, if convicted, until they were transported to the fail or workhouse. There was a cell located on the ground floor of the building, but it was only used when prisoners were inclined to be boisterous

The First Session of the Police Court. When the court was convened for its

first session. Alexander T. Gray, the clerk, by direction of Judge Snell, read the judge's commission and the act of Concourt, and they were spread upon the minutes. The court was then ready for business. About a dozen cases were consider-ed the first day. Prior to the establishment of the court offenders were tried before

ice magistrates. During the early days of the court the cases numbered from twelve to twenty-five as the daily average, with about fifty trials Mondays, being the accumulation of two days, as no court was held Sundays. The judge of the Police Court then, as now. only disposed of cases where the punish-ment did not call for more than one year's imprisonment. In cases where the penalty was more than twelve months the court acted as a committing magistrate and held the offender for the action of the grand jury, if the facts warranted such a course

In New Quarters.

By 1875 the business had increased to such an extent that it became necessary to would decrease in value. Injunction pro-ceedings were resorted to, but before the papers could be served Judge Snell had a table and several chairs transferred from the old court to the new, and Janitor Hughes was in possession when a deputy marshal arrived on the scene with service

Judge Snell continued to serve on the bench until May, 1888, when the late Judge Thomas F. Miller was appointed by President Cleveland as his successor. Judge Miller served until he died in November,

The Two Courts.

The violaters of the law steadily increased in numbers, and in 1891 Congress was asked for an additional judge. Judge Kimball was selected, and the business of the Police Court was divided into two classes, one court being known as the United States side, in which violaters of acts of Congress were tried, and in the other which was termed as the District branch, cases of a petty character, such as disorderly conduct and vagrancy were heard. Jury trials were also inaugurated, and persons who were charged with an of-fense which was punishable by a fine of \$50 or more, had the privilege of a trial by either judge or jury. During the time that the court buildings was being arranged for the accommodation of two courts the sessions of the court were held at the sixth precinct police station, on New

Jersey avenue between D and E streets northwest. Fines and Penalties.

The majority of the cases called to the attention of the court are of a petty nature and consist mainly of disorderly conduct, violation of the police regulations and vagrancy, and are heard on the District side of the court, while the more serious offenses, such as assault and larceny, are disposed of in the United States branch. The minimum fine imposed is \$1, and the law in some cases provides a maximum penalty, while in others there is no limit to the amount of fine which may be

A person cannot be sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment from the Police Court, and to keep within the limit 364 days is the maximum jail or workhouse sentence imposed. The fines and forfeitures collected at the court are turned over to the collector of taxes by the financial clerk at the end of each week, and the money is deposited in the United States Treasury. Dur-ing the year 1901 6,473 persons were com-mitted to the jail and workhouse from the court, and \$55,768 was collected in fines and

For the Trial of Juveniles.

A court for the trial of juveniles under the age of sixteen years was established January 13th of this year, for the purpose of keeping the youthful offenders of the law separated from the hardened criminals, and this court is held three days a week, being presided over alternately by the judges of the Police Court. Fines are imposed as in the other court, but in default of payment the juveniles, instead of being sent to the jail or workhouse, are placed under the ob-servation of the board of children's guard-ians for a period of six months, and if they are again brought into court and it is de-cided that the probation has accomplished no good they are committed to the reform

school at the discretion of the court. The business of the Police Court has increased to such an extent within the last few years that the present building is no longer adequate for the purpose for which it is used. There are no accommodations for those who are compelled to attend court

as witnesses, and the prisoners are con-fined in three small cells, the atmospheric conditions therein during warm weather being almost unbearable The judges of the Police Court are Ivory G. Kimball and Charles F. Scott.

Connecticut Names.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier.

How many Connecticut people know where all the following named villages in this state are: Axe Factory, Bedlam, Between the Rivers, Bluff, Bokum, Cackie Hill, Candlewood, Cat Swamp, Crooked Lane, Dividend, East Wallop, Equivalent, Galpouch, Goose Lane, Guinea District, Hammertown, Hardscrabble, Jabbok, Log City, Merryall, Nayumps, Nod, Obtuse, Oswegatchee, Pogwank, Pudding Hill, Siam, Spunkey Hollow, Tater Hill, Wequetequock and Yellow Schoolhouse. Then there are local terms, such as Hell Hollow, Sodom, Satan's Kingdom, Squabble Hole, etc. We don't know whether every one in-

The News Room in The Star Office.

of women, and some of them have become difficult task even under the best circum- The Constitution (daily), Copp's Land Ownquite widely known through their abilities as writers upon social topics and society ! people. The society woman, so called, has become a feature in all metropolitan newspapers, and if she is the proper person, she becomes associated with the best people in torial writers. official and social circles and does her work without any derogation to her womanly dignity and refinement. Another feature which has changed great-

ly in regard to newspaper work is the attention now paid to dramatic and musical matters. Formerly a simple paragraph described the most important dramatic or musical event, because it was considered ceding night. In fact, dramatic and musical criticism has become a distinct specialty of newspaper work, and in many cities ex-

that every line published just that much advertisement to the company and to the theater. Now dramatic and musical criticism is a part of the news of a paper, and the writer upon these subjects must be a man skilled in the literature of the drama theoretically supervises the telegraphic deand music and competent to give an intelligent review of the performance of the pre-

perienced critics receive large salaries. Another specialty in the matter of restances. The editor-in-chief directs the policy of

the paper and is the supereme authority. With him are the associate editor, who acts in the absence of the chief, and the edi-

The managing editor is the one who has the responsible charge of the making up and everything pertaining to it and its and messengers, and is responsible to the editor-in-chief and the company. This position is one of importance, and to fill it capa-

understand the handling of men. The news editor of The Star is practically has supervision of all the news that goes if there is any lack of attention given to blame. He is the first on duty in the papers, cutting out the accounts of happen-

National Economist (weekly), Georgetown Advocate, Georgetown Courier, the Alpha, the Campaign, the Capitol (weekly), the Evening Capital, Sunday Morning Chronicle (weekly), Washington Chronicle (daily), Capitol Vista, Forney's Sunof the paper and getting it to press on time, day Chronicle (weekly), the National Era (weekly), Daily National Era, Washnews force. He employs all the reporters ington Examiner (weekly), Washington Express (daily), Facts for the People (monthly), Daily Globe, Congressional Globe (daily), the Huntress (weekly), Daily National Intelligencer, Kate Field's Washingbly a man must have executive ability and ton (weekly), Evening Leader (daily), the Daily Nation, Washington News (weekthe assistant of the managing editor and ly and semi-weekly), the Morning News (daily), Washington News (daily), Daily in the paper. As relates to The Star, he American Organ, Daily Patriot, Evening Post, Daily Republic, the Republic (monthpartment, congressional and local news, and ly), the Republic (A. P. A.), National Republican (daily), Weekly National Republic, certain subjects he is the one to bear the Washington Sentinel (daily and weekly), the Signal (weekly), the Silent World (monthly morning, and goes through the morning and semi-monthly). States and Unions (daily), Sunday Herald, Daily Telegraph, ings which occurred after The Star was Sunday Times (weekly), Daily Times, is that of a political reporter. He must porting which has grown up since the birth out the day before, and assigning them to Washington Tribune, Semi-weekly Union, keep in touch with national affairs, must of The Star is that which is generally the different reporters for rewriting or fur- Washington Union (daily), the Union

er (monthly), the Critic (daily), the Critic-

Record (daily), Daily Evening Dispatch,